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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
09/652,991	08/31/2000	Donald L. Yates	MTI-31046	4383	
31870	7590 10/09/2003		EXAM	INER	
WHYTE HIRSCHBOECK DUDEK S.C.			TRAN, I	tran, binh x	
111 E. WISC SUITE 2100	ONSIN AVE.		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
MILWAUKEE, WI 53202			1765		

DATE MAILED: 10/09/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Advisory Action	09/652,991	YATES, DONALD L.				
Advisory Action	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Binh X Tran	1765				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address						
THE REPLY FILED 29 August 2003 FAILS TO PLACE Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1 condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appea Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.	void abandonment of this applice at imely filed amendment white al (with appeal fee); or (3) a time	cation. A proper reply to a ch places the application in				
	PLY [check either a) or b)]					
 a)	isory Action, or (2) the date set forth in than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE	f the final rejection. E FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP				
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The dat have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extens 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three mo earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	sion and the corresponding amount of the statutory period for reply originally set in	fee. The appropriate extension fee under the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in				
1. A Notice of Appeal was filed on Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.						
2. The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered be	ecause:					
(a) They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);						
(b) They raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);						
(c) they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or						
(d) they present additional claims without cancel NOTE:	ing a corresponding number of	finally rejected claims.				
3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection	tion(s):					
4. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would canceling the non-allowable claim(s).	be allowable if submitted in a s	eparate, timely filed amendment				
5. ☐ The a) ☐ affidavit, b) ☐ exhibit, or c) ☐ request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: See Continuation Sheet. 6. ☐ The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly						
raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.						
7. For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment explanation of how the new or amended claims we						
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:						
Claim(s) allowed:						
Claim(s) objected to:						
Claim(s) rejected: <u>12,13,26,28,79,111-126,131-133,146-148,150-153,155,157 and 158</u> .						
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:						
8. The proposed drawing correction filed on is a) approved or b) disapproved by the Examiner.						
9. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s)(PTO-1449) Paper No(s). <u>C劣ー</u> 2 ラーと いっろ						
10. Other:		NADINE G. NORTON PRIMARY EXAMINER				
		PRIMA				
		Mach				

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Continuation of 5. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:

The applicants argue that the amendment after final filed on 7-17-2003 intended to correct the typographical error in claim 79 from "inorganic" to "organic" and should not raise any new issue. The examiner disagrees with applicants' argument. The examiner never treats the term "inorganic" as a typographical error. The examiner understands the applicant's situation. However in the final rejection mailed on 5-29-2003, the examiner cannot assume the term "inorganic" is a typo error for another term because the term "inorganic" exists in English dictionary. In the final rejection, the examiner treat claim 79, which has the term "inorganic", differently from all other claims. The applicants also argue that the new limitation in claim 79 should not raise new issue because the new limitation were considered by the examiner in other pending claims such as 12, 146 and 152. The examiner disagrees with the argument. The examiner considers the scope of each claim base on the combination of ALL limitations in the claim (not base on individual limitation). Since the applicants never disclose the new limitation "organic" in claim 79 before the final rejection, it certainly raises new issues and would require further consideration in the amendment after final for this claim.

The applicants further argue that "the examiner, in essence, contends that Bartlett, explicitly or inherently, discloses an aqueous etch solution at is 2:1 (v/v) solution of HF: organic acid(s)". The examiner strongly disagrees with this statement. The examiner only contends that Bartlett discloses the etch solution having HF component and organic acid component. The examiner never contends that Bartlett teaches a 2:1 solution of HF: organic acids as stated by applicants. In the final rejection, the examiner acknowledges that the cited prior arts fail to disclose the specific ratio of HF: organic acid. However, the examiner interprets that Bartlett teaches that the concentration of each component is a result effective variable. As discussed in earlier rejection, the result effective variable is commonly determined by routine experiment. The process of conducting routine experiments so as to produce an expected result is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. The examiner still maintains that it would be obvious to perform routine experiment to obtain optimal concentration ratio as an expected result.

The applicants further argue that Bartlett teaches away from the present invention by using NH4F. The examiner disagrees. Teaching a way is not teaching away. Teaching another way refers to the fact that a reference teaches a preferred, or an alternative way to claimed way of accomplishing something.

Binh X. Tran